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ABSTRACT

This report presents data on college costs from the College Board's Annual Survey of Colleges for the 2001-2002 academic year, as well as trends in costs for the past 30 years and analyses of college prices in relation to family income and available financial aid. Data include: (1) average fixed charges for undergraduates (tuition and fees and room and board); (2) average nonfixed budget components (books, supplies, and other expenses); and (3) sample student expense budgets for each type of institution. For the 2001-2002 academic year, the average tuition charged by public four-year colleges and universities is $3,754, up from $3,487 in 2000-2001, an increase of 7.7%. Private college tuition increased by 5.5%, from $16,233 to $17,123. Room and board charges increased 4.7% at public colleges, to an average $6,455, and 6.6% at private colleges, to $5,254. Judging by tuition prices, college would appear to be within the reach of most Americans, especially with the availability of more than $74 billion in financial aid. Enrollment in postsecondary education has been rising for all economic, racial, and ethnic groups during the past quarter century. However, trends in college financing present serious problems for low- and moderate-income families. Tuition has run more than 100% ahead of the Consumer Price Index since 1981, but median family income has risen only 27% in real terms. An appendix contains notes and information on data sources. (Contains 10 tables and 15 figures.) (SLD)

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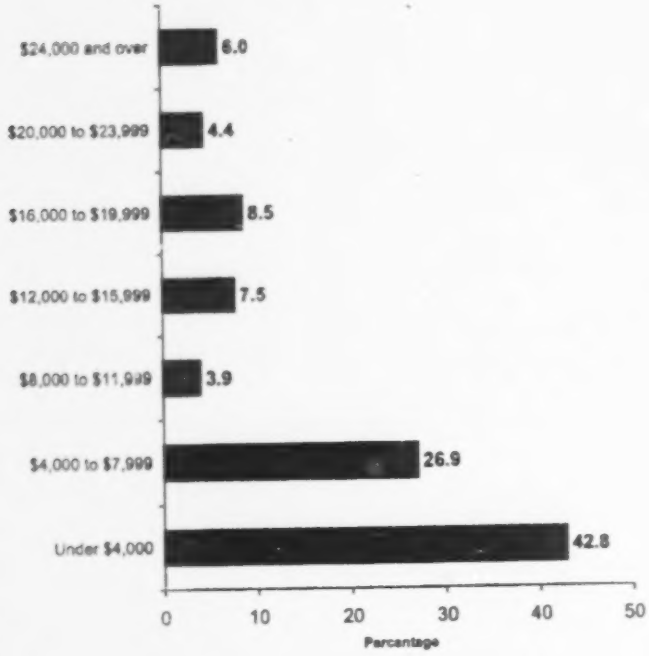
FIGURE 1. *Distribution of Full-Time Undergraduates at Four-Year Institutions by Tuition and Fees Charged, 2001–2002*



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INTRODUCTION

This report, based on the College Board's Annual Survey of Colleges, provides updated information on tuition and other expenses associated with attending public and private nonprofit institutions of postsecondary education in the United States. The Annual Survey is distributed to over 3,200 postsecondary institutions across the country, collecting a wealth of data on enrollment, admissions, degrees and majors, tuition, financial aid, and other aspects of undergraduate education.

Each fall the College Board releases the survey results on how much colleges and universities plan to charge undergraduate students in the new academic year. Simultaneously we release information from a counterpart survey conducted by the College Board, *Trends in Student Aid*.

Taken together, the companion reports, *Trends in College Pricing* and *Trends in Student Aid*, tell much about the financing of postsecondary educational opportunity in America. One provides the latest information on college charges and expenses. The other tracks the amount of financial assistance available to help pay these bills. In both publications we report trend data in both current and constant (inflation-adjusted) dollars.

Scope of the Report

This edition of *Trends in College Pricing* presents data for the 2001–2002 academic year for two-year and four-year public and private nonprofit institutions. The data include:

- average fixed charges for undergraduates—tuition and fees and room and board (Table 1);
- average nonfixed budget components—books and supplies, commuter room and board, transportation, and other expenses (Table 2); and
- sample student expense budgets for each type of institution (Table 3).

Both fixed and nonfixed costs should be taken into account by families in planning to meet educational expenses. Both kinds of expenses are considered by institutions in constructing student aid budgets for purposes of determining need and eligibility for financial aid. However, students do have some degree of discretionary control over the nonfixed components of their budgets.

Table 1 also reports the percent change from the previous year in tuition and fees as well as room and board for each category of institution. The averages for 2000–2001 (the "base year") and 2001–2002 (the new academic year) are derived from the exact same set of institutions.

The balance of the report provides regional breakdowns of the current pricing information, historical data, analysis of college pricing in relation to family income and available financial aid, and supplemental indicators on college participation and completion, institutional enrollments and revenues, and economic benefits of higher education.

When the College Board first started issuing press releases on the tuition figures from the Annual Survey in the early 1980s, the principle focus was a current snapshot of college expenses—that is, the published prices facing students and parents in the upcoming academic year. With sustained tuition inflation during most of the past two decades, the media and the public have increasingly focused on the percent increase from year to year and trends over time. The *Trends in College Pricing* publication originated three years ago, largely in response to the intense interest in long-term trends analysis.

Enrollment-Weighted and Unweighted Data

This report provides both enrollment-weighted averages, or average prices that students confront, and unweighted averages, or average college charges.

Weighted and unweighted averages represent two different vantage points from which prices can be viewed:

- The experience of the average student in incurring charges at various types of institutions [weighted], and
- A simple averaging of institutional charges [unweighted].

When weights are used in the calculations, fixed charges and estimated expenditures reported by colleges with larger enrollments are weighted more heavily than institutions with smaller enrollments. When calculations are performed without weighting, the fixed charges and estimated expenditures of all reporting institutions are treated the same and simply averaged.

As a "snapshot," neither set of averages is more or less "correct" than the other; they simply describe different phenomena. The College Board produced weighted averages for the first time in 1987, having previously computed unweighted averages only. The weighted averages may be more helpful to students and families in anticipating future education expenses.

Some researchers, policy analysts, and academic administrators find the unweighted averages useful in studying longitudinal trends and evaluating a particular institution's practices against a larger set. Thus the College Board continues to compute unweighted averages as well. Unweighted averages for 2000–2001 and 2001–2002 are displayed in Table 7 of the report.

Survey Response and Institutions Included in Calculations
Data were collected on questionnaires distributed in October 2000, and subjected to intensive review and follow-up where necessary through the following spring and summer. The database for this analysis was closed in late August 2001.

Out of the surveys mailed to approximately 3,200 public and private nonprofit institutions, 2,732 respondents provided data that were examined as part of this year's analysis. To ensure that the averages we report are as accurate as possible at the time they are computed, the College Board maintains two kinds of internal controls:

- We include in the calculations only those institutions for which we have two consecutive years' worth of data. The purpose of this restriction is to minimize the distortions that might otherwise be caused by institutions responding one year and not the next.
- We do not report any average unless sufficient observations are available within each cell to justify an average. Because institutions are not required to report information in all categories, rates of response vary considerably by budget component. Where the number of institutions reporting data was not large enough to provide meaningful information, we do not publish average figures.

See Notes and Sources at the back of this report for more detail on composition of the sample and statistical controls.

Variance in Base-Year Figures
The base-year values for 2000–2001 used in this analysis differ somewhat from the 2000–2001 averages that we reported last year. The variance is due in part to one of the restrictions mentioned above. Restricting the analysis to those institutions for which two consecutive years' worth of data are available requires that the College Board annually recompute the base-year averages at the same time as it calculates new averages and rates of change.

The base-year numbers also change as a result of revisions submitted by institutions. During the course of each year schools may provide the College Board with updated or corrected information, adjusting the data they initially reported for the previous year. Several hundred institutions submitted changes to their earlier figures for 2000–2001. Most of these revisions are minor. Some result from simple human error, which in some measure can only be expected in such a large survey, and many result from the increasing complexity of tuition and fee formulas and determining what fees apply to all students.

The total variance between the averages we reported a year ago and the recomputed averages in this report is less than 1 percent for both public and private four-year institutions, just over 1 percent for private two-year institutions, and 3.5 percent for public two-year institutions. The recomputed figures went down slightly for four-year institutions and up for two-year institutions.

Thus, the reader is advised that the average prices for 2001–2002—and calculated rates of change—published in this report are subject to recomputation one year hence.

Limitations of Historical Data
How have prices changed over recent decades? Table 5 presents a historical series based on enrollment-weighted averages. Tables 8 and 8a provide longitudinal trends based on unweighted data.

Our internal data controls help to ensure that averages and estimated rates of increase are as accurate and meaningful as possible at the time they are computed and published. However, they do not control for shifts in the sample from year to year in the historical series and thus do not insure precise longitudinal comparability. The historical data presented in this report are a best approximation of the changes in college prices over time.

Treatment of Commuter Student Costs
In this year's report we have revised our presentation of expenses for commuter students. Past reports have focused on commuter students living with parents, and estimated costs did not include housing, thus underestimating total expenses for most commuter students.

This year, room and board costs for commuter students are based on average expenses for students living off-campus but not with parents. These are not fixed institutional charges, but rather estimated local living costs for off-campus students. This revised treatment more accurately reflects expenses incurred by the majority of commuter students. Because of this new approach, longitudinal data on commuter student living costs are not available for presentation in this report.

Acknowledgments
The report would not have been possible without the cooperation and work of the following individuals at the College Board: Renee Gernand, Michael Tuller, Catherine Serico, and the Annual Survey of Colleges staff in Guidance Publishing; Susan McCrackin, Kathleen Little, and Linda Peckham of the College and University Enrollment Services Division; Lezli Baskerville and Michele Cole of the Washington Office; and the staff of the Creative Services and Public Affairs Division. Kathleen Payea, consultant, managed the project. Lawrence Gladieux served as consultant for the data analysis and presentation.

We welcome reader comments and suggestions on these *Trends* reports. Visit College Board on the Web at www.collegeboard.com for an electronic version of this document and its counterpart *Trends in Student Aid 2001*.

TRENDS online! This report is downloadable in PDF format at **www.collegeboard.com.**

HIGHLIGHTS

2001-02 Tuition and Fees

For the 2001 – 2002 academic year, the average tuition charged by public four-year colleges and universities is $3,754, up from $3,487 in 2000 – 2001, an increase of 7.7 percent. Private four-year college tuition increased by 5.5 percent, from $16,233 to $17,123. Two-year public and private institutions are charging an average of $1,738 and $7,953, respectively, up 5.8 and 5.5 percent, respectively. The average surcharge for out-of-state or out-of-district students at public institutions is $3,319 at two-year colleges and $5,764 at four-year colleges. (Tables 1 and 4)

Regional Differences

The West offers the lowest average tuition rates at public four-year institutions ($2,934) and the Southwest the lowest average rates at private four-year institutions ($12,708). The highest tuition is found in New England, where four-year public tuition averages $4,892, and four-year private tuition averages $22,189. (Table 4)

Room and Board

Room and board charges for 2001 – 2002 average $6,455 at four-year private colleges, up 4.7 percent from the previous year, and $5,254 at four-year public colleges, up 6.6 percent. (Table 1)

Tuition and Fee Trends

In the 1970s there was little, if any, real growth in college prices. Since 1980, however, college prices have been rising at twice and sometimes three times the Consumer Price Index. Over the 10-year period ending in 2001 – 2002, after adjusting for inflation, average public four-year tuition and fees rose 40 percent compared to 33 percent for private four-year colleges. Public and private four-year tuition increased most steeply in the Southwest during this period, rising 95 percent and 41 percent, respectively. Since 1981-82, average tuition at both public and private four-year colleges have more than doubled the rate of inflation. Private college tuition rose most sharply in the early and mid-1980s, while public tuition increased the most in the late 1980s and early 1990s. (Figures 4 and 6; Tables 5 and 6a)

Affordability

More than 40 percent of undergraduate students attending four-year institutions pay less than $4,000 in tuition and fees, and almost 70 percent face tuition charges of less than $8,000. Only 6 percent attend institutions charging tuition of $24,000 or more per year. And for the 45 percent of undergraduates who attend public two-year colleges, tuition averages less than $2,000. Judging by tuition prices, college would appear to be in the affordable reach of most Americans, especially with the availability of more than $74 billion in financial aid. (Figures 1, 8, and 14; also see companion *Trends in Student Aid* report)

However, trends in college financing present serious problems for low-and moderate-income families. While tuition has run more than 100 percent ahead of the CPI since 1981, median family income has risen only 27 percent in real terms. Student aid, meanwhile, has increased in total value, but not enough to keep pace with the rise in tuition, and most of the growth in aid has been in the form of student borrowing. (Figure 6)

Tuition is, of course, not the only expense associated with attending postsecondary education. Moreover, median family income tells only part of the story, because incomes grew steadily less equal during the 1980s and 1990s. The share of family income required to pay total college expenses increased for many families, but it went up the most for those with low to moderate income. (Figure 5)

College Participation

Enrollment in postsecondary education has been rising for all economic, racial, and ethnic groups during the past quarter century. Yet an individual's chances of entering and completing college remain closely correlated with socioeconomic status and family background. Wide gaps in opportunity persist between those at the bottom of the economic ladder and those at the top, and among white, black, Asian, and Hispanic Americans. (Figures 9 and 10; Table 9)

Returns on Education

College is an investment for a lifetime. Bachelor's degree recipients earn 80 percent more on average than those with only a high school diploma. Over a lifetime, the gap in earning potential between the high school diploma and the B.A. (or higher) exceeds $1,000,000. While the cost of college may be imposing to many families, the cost associated with not going to college is likely to be much greater. (Figures 11 and 12)

Institutional Revenues

In 1995-96, tuition and fees covered 28 percent of the revenue raised by institutions of higher education. Although the federal government is responsible for about three-quarters of available student financial aid, it contributes only 12 percent of total revenues of colleges and universities. The states contribute about twice that amount. In 1980-81, tuition and fees generated 21 percent of institutional revenues. In the intervening years, a decline in state and federal funding for higher education has shifted more of the cost burden to students and families. (Figure 13)

TABLE 1. Average Fixed Charges for Undergraduates, 2001–2002 (Enrollment-Weighted)

Sector	Tuition and Fees			Room and Board		
	2001–2002	2000–2001	% Change	2001–2002	2000–2001	% Change
Two-Year Public	1,738	1,642	5.8%	*	*	*
Two-Year Private	7,953	7,539	5.5%	5,278	5,079	3.9%
Four-Year Public	3,754	3,487	7.7%	5,254	4,931	6.6%
Four-Year Private	17,123	16,233	5.5%	6,455	6,168	4.7%

TABLE 2. Average Expenses in Nonfixed Budget Components, 2001–2002 (Enrollment-Weighted)

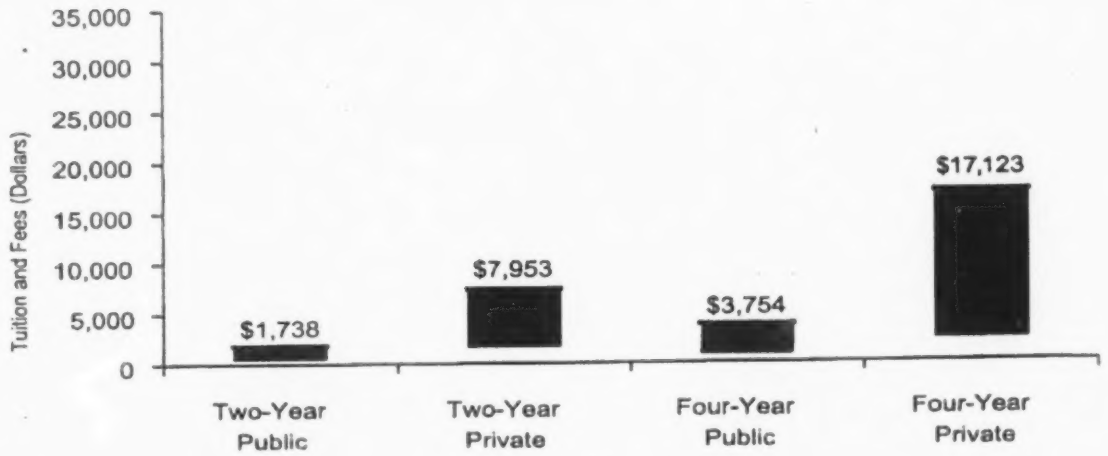
Sector	All Students	Resident Students		Commuter Students		
	Books/Supplies	Trans.	Other	Room and Board**	Trans.	Other
Two-Year Public	693	*	*	5,358	1,077	1,501
Two-Year Private	739	635	1,150	*	1,090	1,192
Four-Year Public	736	668	1,564	5,470	974	1,837
Four-Year Private	765	600	1,127	5,892	907	1,406

*Sample too small to provide meaningful information.
**Room and board costs for commuter students are average expenses for students living off-campus but not with parents. These are not fixed institutional charges as reflected in Table 1, but rather estimated local living expenses for off-campus students.

These are enrollment-weighted averages, intended to reflect the average costs that students face in various types of institutions. See introduction on page 2 for a description of enrollment weighting.

SOURCE: Annual Survey of Colleges, The College Board, New York, NY.

FIGURE 2. *Average and Range of Tuition and Fee Charges at Postsecondary Institutions, 2001–2002*



SOURCE: Annual Survey of Colleges, The College Board, New York, NY.

TABLE 3. Sample Undergraduate Budgets (Average), 2001–2002 (Enrollment-Weighted)

Sector	Tuition and Fees	Books and Supplies	Room and Board	Trans-portation	Other Expenses	Total** Expenses
Two-Year Public						
Resident	1,738	693	*	*	*	*
Commuter	1,738	693	5,358	1,077	1,501	10,367
Two-Year Private						
Resident	7,953	739	5,278	635	1,150	15,755
Commuter	7,953	739	*	1,090	1,192	*
Four-Year Public						
Resident	3,754	736	5,254	668	1,564	11,976
Commuter	3,754	736	5,470	974	1,837	12,771
Out-of-State	9,518	736	5,254	668	1,564	17,740
Four-Year Private						
Resident	17,123	765	6,455	600	1,127	26,070
Commuter	17,123	765	5,892	907	1,406	26,093

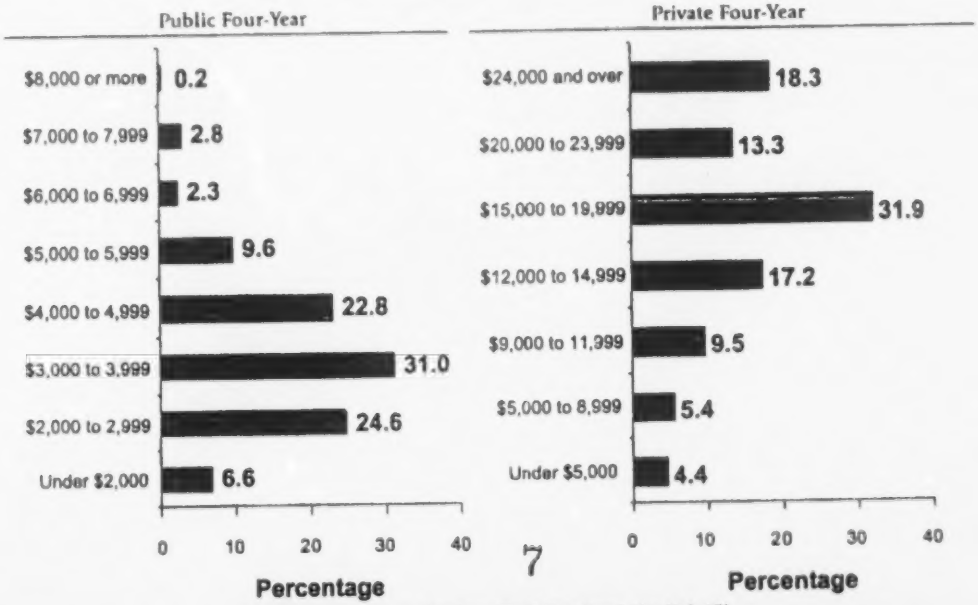
* Sample too small to provide meaningful information.
** Based on estimated average student expenses. Average total expenses include room and board costs for commuter students, which are average estimated living expenses for students living off-campus but not with parents.

These are *enrollment-weighted averages*, intended to reflect the average costs that students face in various types of institutions.

SOURCE: Annual Survey of Colleges, The College Board, New York, NY.

FIGURE 3. *Distribution of Full-Time Undergraduates at Public and Private Four-Year Institutions by Tuition and Fees Charged, 2001–2002*

The cover graphic on this report shows the distribution of full-time undergraduates at all four-year colleges and universities, by tuition and fees charged. These graphics divide this overall picture into separate distributions for public and private institutions.



SOURCE: Annual Survey of Colleges, The College Board, New York, NY.

TABLE 4. Average Student Expenses, by College Board Region, 2001–2002 (Enrollment-Weighted)

				Resident			Commuter		
	Tuition and Fees	Out-of-State Tuition	Books and Supplies	Room and Board	Trans.	Other Costs	Room and Board*	Trans.	Other Costs
National									
2-yr public	1,738	3,319	693	-----	-----	-----	5,358	1,077	1,501
2-yr private	7,953		739	5,278	635	1,150	-----	1,090	1,192
4-yr public	3,754	5,764	736	5,254	668	1,564	5,470	974	1,837
4-yr private	17,123		765	6,455	600	1,127	5,892	907	1,406
New England									
2-yr public	2,305	4,167	645	-----	-----	-----	5,573	1,169	1,595
2-yr private	15,023		736	7,748	551	860	-----	737	977
4-yr public	4,892	6,030	685	5,647	507	1,263	5,487	790	1,524
4-yr private	22,189		744	7,789	486	1,118	6,910	890	1,115
Middle States									
2-yr public	2,746	2,869	681	-----	-----	-----	5,537	970	1,478
2-yr private	10,194		753	-----	-----	-----	-----	920	1,205
4-yr public	4,795	4,828	737	5,942	529	1,410	5,707	868	1,720
4-yr private	18,459		740	7,403	466	1,043	6,674	830	1,350
South									
2-yr public	1,604	2,999	673	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,330	1,699
2-yr private	9,143		805	4,681	599	1,349	5,272	1,041	1,127
4-yr public	3,198	6,152	764	4,512	845	1,555	4,867	1,134	2,078
4-yr private	14,688		754	5,641	764	1,182	5,519	1,041	1,426
Midwest									
2-yr public	1,981	3,977	704	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,090	1,334
2-yr private	8,775		706	4,472	412	1,062	5,786	1,249	1,034
4-yr public	4,266	5,623	675	4,948	532	1,566	5,032	846	1,738
4-yr private	16,046		755	5,482	575	1,070	5,083	827	1,505
Southwest									
2-yr public	1,118	1,704	693	2,939	715	1,085	-----	-----	-----
2-yr private	6,586		657	4,094	820	1,180	5,282	1,549	1,248
4-yr public	3,170	5,130	725	4,728	922	1,732	4,858	1,316	1,681
4-yr private	12,708		820	5,068	758	1,304	4,782	1,042	1,361
West									
2-yr public	1,022	3,874	719	-----	-----	-----	6,075	881	1,620
2-yr private	-----		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
4-yr public	2,934	7,288	804	6,343	766	1,792	6,535	928	1,924
4-yr private	16,558		865	6,653	700	1,340	5,441	944	1,489

SOURCE: Annual Survey of Colleges, The College Board, New York, NY.

NOTE: Averages in *italicized type* indicate that while the number of institutions reporting data on this item was large enough to support an analysis, the sample size was marginal. Dashes indicate that the sample was too small to provide meaningful information. Data are enrollment weighted.

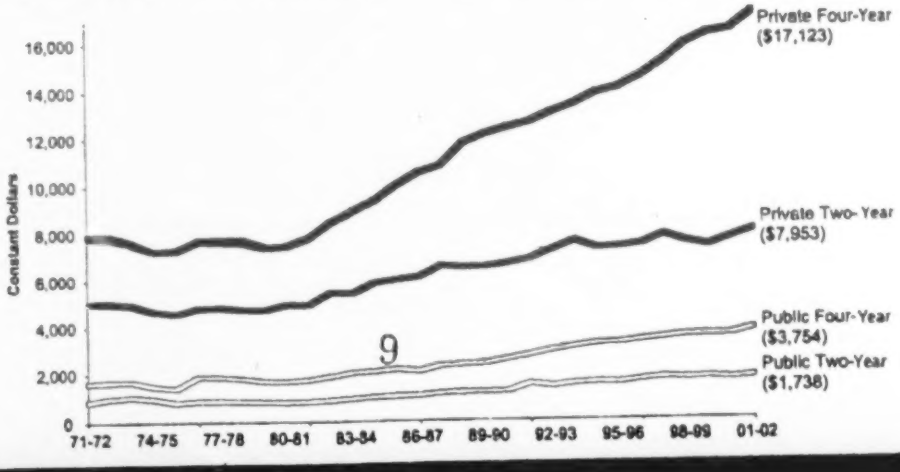
* Room and board costs for commuter students are average estimated living expenses for students living off-campus but not with parents.

TABLE 5. Average Tuition and Fees (Enrollment-Weighted), 1971–1972 to 2001–2002, in *Current* and *Constant Dollars*

	Tuition and Fees – Current Dollars				Tuition and Fees – Constant Dollars			
Academic Year	Private Four-Year	Private Two-Year	Public Four-Year	Public Two-Year	Private Four-Year	Private Two-Year	Public Four-Year	Public Two-Year
71-72	1,820	1,172	376	192	7,851	5,055	1,622	828
72-73	1,898	1,221	407	233	7,870	5,063	1,688	966
73-74	1,989	1,303	438	274	7,572	4,960	1,667	1,043
74-75	2,117	1,367	432	277	7,255	4,685	1,481	949
75-76	2,272	1,427	433	245	7,272	4,567	1,386	784
76-77	2,534	1,592	617	283	7,664	4,815	1,866	856
77-78	2,700	1,706	655	306	7,652	4,835	1,856	867
78-79	2,958	1,831	688	327	7,665	4,745	1,783	847
79-80	3,225	2,062	738	355	7,374	4,715	1,687	812
80-81	3,617	2,413	804	391	7,411	4,944	1,647	801
81-82	4,113	2,605	909	434	7,758	4,913	1,714	819
82-83	4,639	3,008	1,031	473	8,389	5,440	1,865	855
83-84	5,093	3,099	1,148	528	8,882	5,404	2,002	921
84-85	5,556	3,485	1,228	584	9,324	5,849	2,061	980
85-86	6,121	3,672	1,318	641	9,984	5,993	2,150	1,046
86-87	6,581	3,816	1,285	657	10,502	6,089	2,051	1,048
87-88	7,048	4,265	1,485	739	10,799	6,535	2,275	1,132
88-89	8,004	4,411	1,578	799	11,723	6,460	2,311	1,170
89-90	8,663	4,638	1,696	841	12,110	6,484	2,371	1,176
90-91	9,340	4,990	1,908	906	12,380	6,614	2,529	1,201
91-92	9,812	5,294	2,107	1,171	12,601	6,799	2,706	1,504
92-93	10,448	5,754	2,334	1,116	13,012	7,166	2,907	1,390
93-94	11,007	6,228	2,535	1,245	13,362	7,560	3,077	1,511
94-95	11,719	6,128	2,705	1,310	13,830	7,232	3,192	1,546
95-96	12,216	6,339	2,811	1,330	14,035	7,283	3,229	1,528
96-97	12,994	6,613	2,975	1,465	14,514	7,387	3,323	1,636
97-98	13,785	7,079	3,111	1,567	15,128	7,769	3,414	1,720
98-99	14,709	6,940	3,247	1,554	15,881	7,493	3,506	1,678
99-00	15,518	6,968	3,362	1,649	16,289	7,314	3,529	1,731
00-01	16,233	7,539	3,487	1,642	16,456	7,643	3,535	1,665
01-02	17,123	7,953	3,754	1,738	17,123	7,953	3,754	1,738

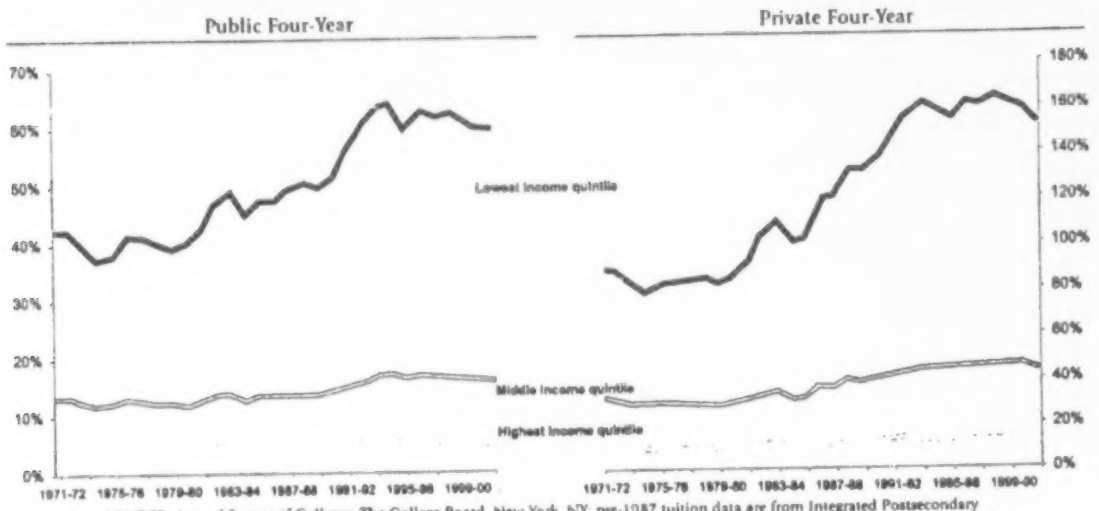
SOURCE: 1986-87 to 2001–2002, enrollment-weighted Annual Survey of Colleges, The College Board, New York, NY; 1971-72 to 1985-86, enrollment-weighted data from Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics.

FIGURE 4. ***Average Tuition and Fee Charges (Enrollment-Weighted), in*** **Constant Dollars,** ***1971–1972 to 2001–2002***



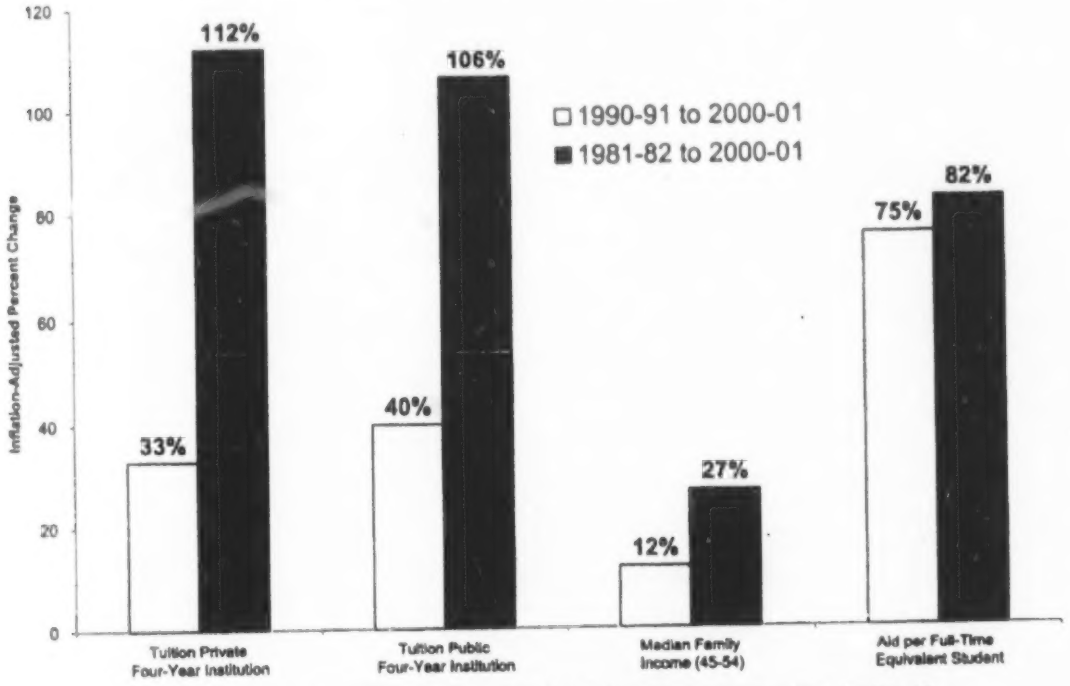
SOURCE: See Table 5 above.

FIGURE 5. *Cost of Attendance (Enrollment-Weighted) as a Share of Family Income, 1971–1972 to 2001–2002*



SOURCE: Annual Survey of Colleges, The College Board, New York, NY; pre-1987 tuition data are from Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics; income data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

FIGURE 6. *Inflation-Adjusted Changes in Tuition, Family Income, and Student Aid, 1990–1991 to 2000–2001 and 1981–1982 to 2000–2001*



SOURCE: Annual Survey of Colleges and *Trends in Student Aid 2001*, The College Board, New York, NY.

NOTE: The end-year for this graphic analysis is 2000–2001 rather than 2001–2002 because family income and financial aid data are not available for the latter year.

TABLE 6. Tuition and Fees by Region and Institution Type, in *Current Dollars*, 1991–1992 to 2001–2002 (Enrollment-Weighted)

	Tuition and Fees										
Sector	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02
National											
2-yr public	1,171	1,116	1,245	1,310	1,330	1,465	1,567	1,554	1,649	1,642	1,738
2-yr private	5,294	5,754	6,228	6,128	6,339	6,613	7,079	6,940	6,968	7,539	7,953
4-yr public	2,107	2,334	2,535	2,705	2,811	2,975	3,111	3,247	3,362	3,487	3,754
4-yr private	9,812	10,448	11,007	11,719	12,216	12,994	13,785	14,709	15,518	16,233	17,123
New England											
2-yr public	1,750	1,855	2,113	2,204	2,212	2,299	2,357	2,302	2,170	2,150	2,305
2-yr private	7,745	8,209	9,000	10,086	10,372	11,893	11,708	12,237	14,527	14,854	15,023
4-yr public	3,386	3,631	3,949	4,094	4,237	4,315	4,526	4,635	4,677	4,748	4,892
4-yr private	13,155	14,039	14,755	15,539	16,318	17,219	18,418	19,211	20,281	21,215	22,189
Middle States											
2-yr public	1,683	1,820	1,894	1,996	2,358	2,528	2,559	2,622	2,619	2,653	2,746
2-yr private	7,051	7,824	8,453	7,657	7,663	8,231	8,885	9,276	8,858	9,334	10,194
4-yr public	2,770	3,085	3,356	3,523	3,728	3,909	4,057	4,201	4,509	4,686	4,795
4-yr private	10,246	11,011	11,680	12,529	12,816	13,886	14,650	15,381	16,540	17,547	18,459
South											
2-yr public	810	919	976	991	1,037	1,080	1,186	1,235	1,267	1,327	1,604
2-yr private	4,675	5,181	6,116	6,756	6,710	8,137	9,090	9,250	8,260	8,697	9,143
4-yr public	1,875	2,009	2,183	2,257	2,324	2,425	2,544	2,675	2,734	2,906	3,198
4-yr private	8,426	8,952	9,525	10,102	10,472	11,320	12,029	12,636	13,187	13,912	14,688
Midwest											
2-yr public	1,292	1,428	1,499	1,552	1,602	1,702	1,749	1,834	1,830	1,878	1,981
2-yr private	5,338	5,649	5,983	6,305	6,235	6,541	7,501	7,950	7,827	8,541	8,775
4-yr public	2,304	2,616	2,768	2,924	3,104	3,263	3,468	3,647	3,811	3,992	4,266
4-yr private	9,445	10,025	10,593	11,162	11,800	12,670	13,320	14,007	14,609	15,299	16,046
Southwest											
2-yr public	658	678	712	747	826	871	938	995	1,040	1,133	1,118
2-yr private	3,121	3,555	3,710	3,989	3,863	4,343	4,879	----	5,863	6,315	6,586
4-yr public	1,269	1,412	1,547	1,727	1,871	2,160	2,321	2,526	2,721	2,925	3,170
4-yr private	7,018	7,477	8,077	8,562	8,973	9,654	10,075	10,701	11,257	11,965	12,708
West											
2-yr public	917	841	765	776	808	834	925	1,053	-----	-----	1,022
2-yr private	2,548	2,936	3,322	3,370	3,404	3,337	3,558	3,779	3,908	4,089	-----
4-yr public	1,689	1,969	2,236	2,489	2,561	2,588	2,680	2,660	2,680	2,747	2,934
4-yr private	9,718	10,250	10,925	11,565	12,245	12,893	13,587	14,290	15,097	15,878	16,558

All data are enrollment-weighted averages, intended to reflect the average costs that students face in various types of institutions. Dashes indicate that the sample was too small to provide meaningful information.

SOURCE: Annual Survey of Colleges, The College Board, New York, NY.

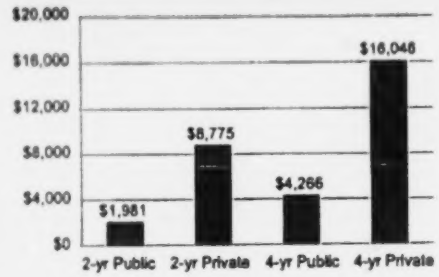
TABLE 6a. Tuition and Fees, by Region and Institution Type, in *Constant Dollars*, 1991–1992 to 2001–2002 (Enrollment-Weighted)

	Tuition and Fees												
Sector	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	*10-yr change*	*% change*
National													
2-yr public	1,504	1,390	1,511	1,546	1,528	1,636	1,720	1,678	1,731	1,665	1,738	234	16
2-yr private	6,799	7,166	7,560	7,232	7,283	7,387	7,769	7,493	7,314	7,643	7,953	1,154	17
4-yr public	2,706	2,907	3,077	3,192	3,229	3,323	3,414	3,506	3,529	3,535	3,754	1,048	39
4-yr private	12,601	13,012	13,362	13,830	14,035	14,514	15,128	15,881	16,289	16,456	17,123	4,522	36
New England													
2-yr public	2,248	2,310	2,565	2,601	2,541	2,568	2,587	2,485	2,278	2,180	2,305	57	3
2-yr private	9,947	10,223	10,926	11,903	11,916	13,284	12,849	13,212	15,249	15,058	15,023	5,076	51
4-yr public	4,349	4,522	4,794	4,831	4,868	4,820	4,967	5,004	4,909	4,813	4,892	543	12
4-yr private	16,895	17,484	17,912	18,338	18,747	19,234	20,212	20,742	21,288	21,507	22,189	5,294	31
Middle States													
2-yr public	2,161	2,267	2,299	2,356	2,709	2,824	2,808	2,831	2,749	2,689	2,746	585	27
2-yr private	9,056	9,744	10,262	9,036	8,804	9,194	9,751	10,015	9,298	9,462	10,194	1,138	13
4-yr public	3,557	3,842	4,074	4,158	4,283	4,366	4,452	4,536	4,733	4,750	4,795	1,238	35
4-yr private	13,159	13,713	14,179	14,786	14,724	15,511	16,077	16,607	17,362	17,788	18,459	5,300	40
South													
2-yr public	1,040	1,145	1,185	1,169	1,191	1,206	1,302	1,333	1,330	1,345	1,604	564	54
2-yr private	6,004	6,452	7,425	7,973	7,709	9,089	9,976	9,987	8,670	8,817	9,143	3,139	52
4-yr public	2,408	2,502	2,650	2,664	2,670	2,709	2,792	2,888	2,870	2,946	3,198	790	33
4-yr private	10,821	11,149	11,563	11,922	12,031	12,644	13,201	13,643	13,842	14,103	14,688	3,867	36
Midwest													
2-yr public	1,659	1,778	1,820	1,832	1,840	1,901	1,919	1,980	1,921	1,904	1,981	322	19
2-yr private	6,856	7,035	7,263	7,441	7,163	7,306	8,232	8,583	8,216	8,658	8,775	1,919	28
4-yr public	2,959	3,258	3,360	3,451	3,566	3,645	3,806	3,938	4,000	4,047	4,266	1,307	44
4-yr private	12,130	12,485	12,859	13,173	13,557	14,152	14,618	15,123	15,335	15,509	16,046	3,916	32
Southwest													
2-yr public	845	844	864	882	949	973	1,029	1,074	1,092	1,149	1,118	273	32
2-yr private	4,008	4,427	4,504	4,708	4,438	4,851	5,354	----	6,154	6,402	6,586	2,578	64
4-yr public	1,630	1,758	1,878	2,038	2,150	2,413	2,547	2,727	2,856	2,965	3,170	1,540	95
4-yr private	9,013	9,312	9,805	10,104	10,309	10,783	11,057	11,554	11,816	12,130	12,708	3,695	41
West													
2-yr public	1,178	1,047	929	916	928	932	1,015	1,137	----	----	1,022	-156	-13
2-yr private	3,272	3,656	4,033	3,977	3,911	3,727	3,905	4,080	4,102	4,145	----	----	----
4-yr public	2,169	2,452	2,714	2,937	2,942	2,891	2,941	2,872	2,813	2,785	2,934	765	35
4-yr private	12,481	12,765	13,262	13,648	14,068	14,401	14,911	15,429	15,847	16,096	16,558	4,077	33

All data are enrollment-weighted averages, intended to reflect the average costs that students face in various types of institutions. Dashes indicate that the sample was too small to provide meaningful information.

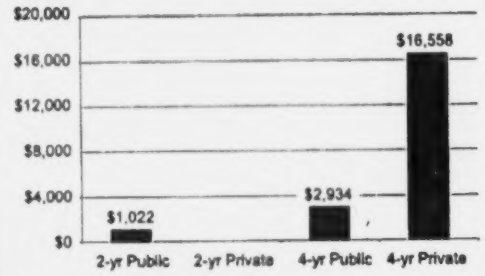
SOURCE: Annual Survey of Colleges, The College Board, New York, NY.

MIDWEST



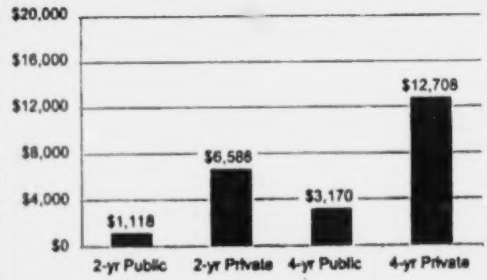
Midwest	1991-92	2001-02	% Change
2-yr public	1,659	1,981	19%
2-yr private	6,856	8,775	28%
4-yr public	2,959	4,266	44%
4-yr private	12,130	16,046	32%

WEST



West	1991-92	2001-02	% Change
2-yr public	1,178	1,022	-13%
2-yr private	3,272	-----	---
4-yr public	2,169	2,934	35%
4-yr private	12,481	16,558	33%

SOUTHWEST



Southwest	1991-92	2001-02	% Change
2-yr public	845	1,118	32%
2-yr private	4,008	6,586	64%
4-yr public	1,630	3,170	95%
4-yr private	9,013	12,708	41%

FIGURE 7. TUITION AND F
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NOTE: All trend data adjusted for inflation (constant dollars).
"—" sample too small to provide meaningful information.

SOURCE: Annual Survey of Colleges, The College Board, New York, NY.

These are enrollment-weighted averages, intended to reflect the average costs that students face in various types of institutions.

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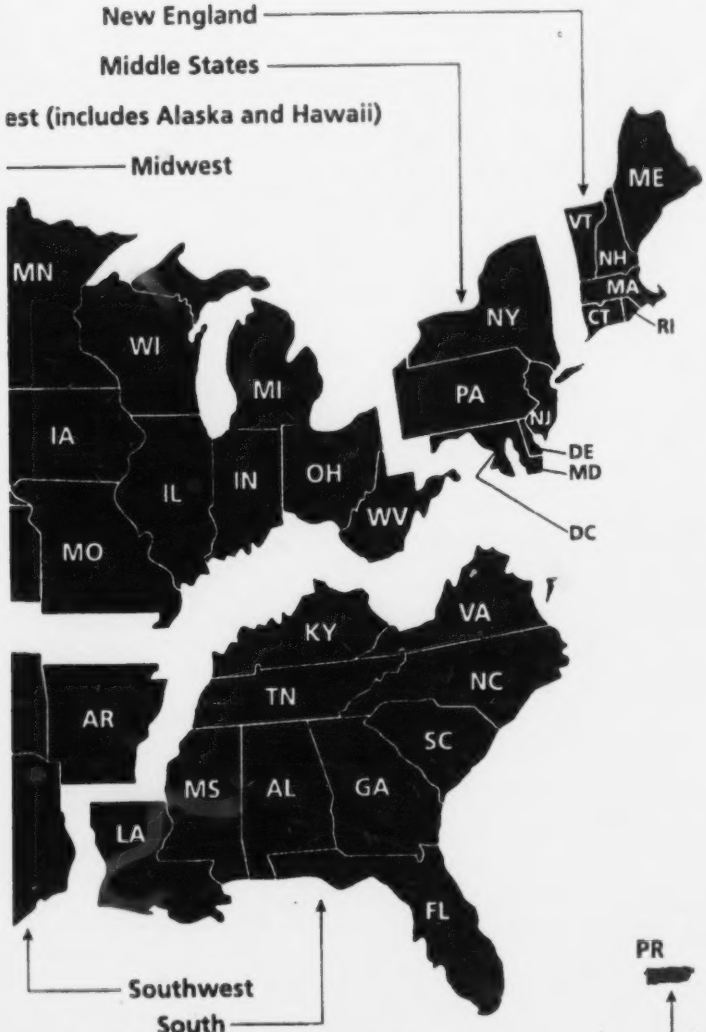
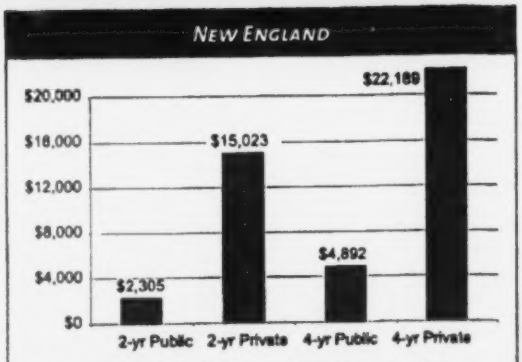
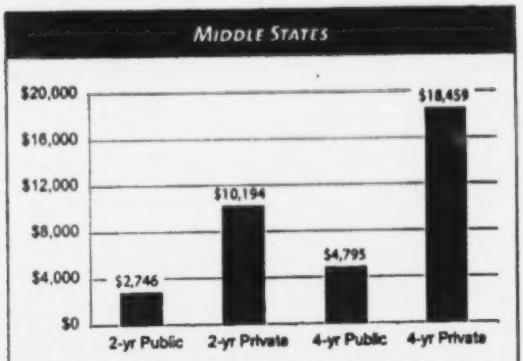
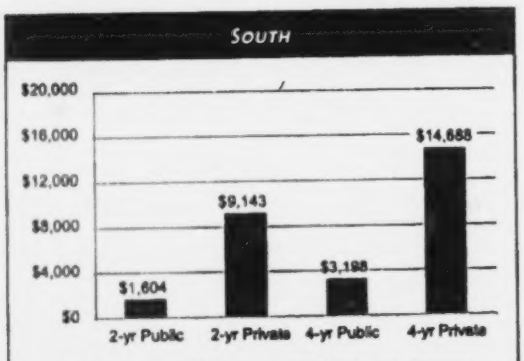




New England	1991-92	2001-02	% Change
2-yr public	2,248	2,305	3%
2-yr private	9,947	15,023	51%
4-yr public	4,349	4,892	12%
4-yr private	16,695	22,189	31%



Middle States	1991-92	2001-02	% Change
2-yr public	2,161	2,746	27%
2-yr private	9,056	10,194	13%
4-yr public	3,557	4,795	35%
4-yr private	13,159	18,459	40%



South	1991-92	2001-02	% Change
2-yr public	1,040	1,604	54%
2-yr private	6,004	9,143	52%
4-yr public	2,408	3,198	33%
4-yr private	10,821	14,688	36%

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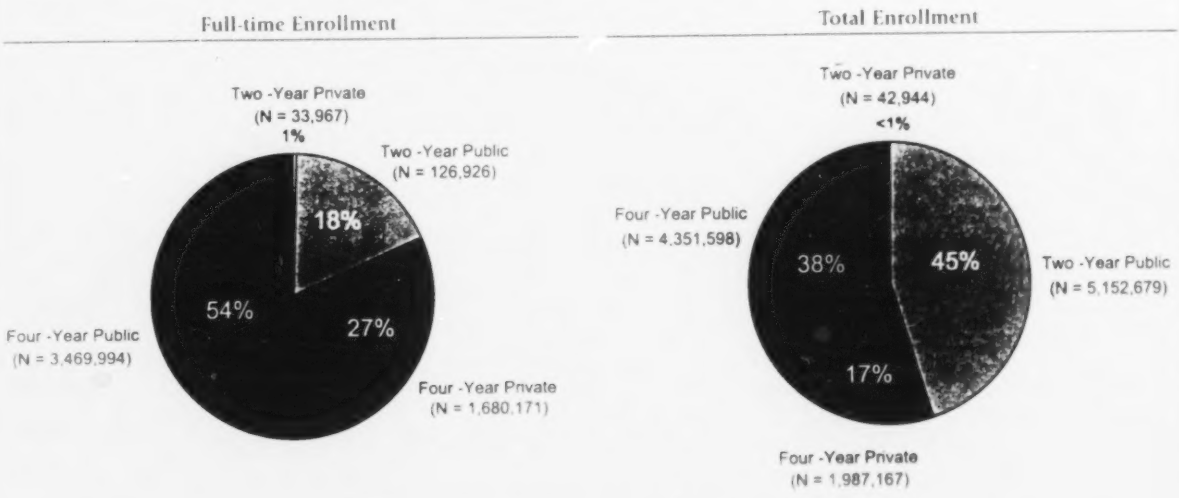
FIGURE 8. *Undergraduate Enrollment by Type and Control, 2001–2002*



SOURCE: Annual Survey of Colleges, The College Board, New York, NY

TABLE 7. Average Fixed Charges for Undergraduates, 2001–2002 (Unweighted)

	Tuition and Fees			Room and Board		
Sector	2001–2002	2000–2001	% Change	2001–2002	2000–2001	% Change
Two-Year Public	1,807	1,703	6.1%	*	*	*
Two-Year Private	8,590	8,251	4.1%	4,837	4,595	5.3%
Four-Year Public	3,586	3,367	6.5%	4,956	4,669	6.1%
Four-Year Private	14,456	13,645	5.9%	5,704	5,445	4.8%

*Sample too small to provide meaningful information.
These are **unweighted averages**, intended to reflect the average prices set by institutions.

SOURCE: Annual Survey of Colleges, The College Board, New York, NY

TABLE 8. Average Annual Tuition and Fees, Room and Board, and Total Fixed-Costs (Unweighted) for Undergraduates, by Institution Type, in *Current Dollars*, 1986–1987 to 2001–2002

	Tuition and Fees															
Sector	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02
Two-Year Public	637	715	801	848	954	1,133	1,104	1,200	1,267	1,399	1,476	1,528	1,551	1,603	1,703	1,807
Two-Year Private	3,786	4,050	4,529	4,621	4,908	5,082	5,524	6,033	6,258	6,528	6,823	7,381	7,584	7,772	8,251	8,590
Four-Year Public	1,259	1,420	1,517	1,642	1,797	2,073	2,260	2,431	2,585	2,741	2,879	3,042	3,158	3,280	3,367	3,586
Four-Year Private	5,517	5,934	6,759	7,085	7,791	8,279	8,935	9,399	9,993	10,528	11,173	11,812	12,311	12,951	13,645	14,456

	Room and Board															
Sector	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02
Two-Year Public	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Two-Year Private	2,672	2,794	2,980	3,084	3,280	3,389	3,561	3,815	3,878	3,995	4,054	4,162	4,330	4,517	4,595	4,837
Four-Year Public	2,604	2,685	2,801	2,924	3,071	3,241	3,398	3,562	3,708	3,847	3,989	4,172	4,340	4,523	4,669	4,956
Four-Year Private	2,824	2,999	3,235	3,376	3,608	3,805	4,015	4,212	4,385	4,536	4,708	4,871	5,031	5,234	5,445	5,704

	Total Fixed-Costs															
Sector	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02
Two-Year Public	637	715	801	848	954	1,133	1,104	1,200	1,267	1,399	1,476	1,528	1,551	1,603	1,703	1,807
Two-Year Private	6,458	6,844	7,509	7,705	8,188	8,471	9,085	9,848	10,136	10,523	10,877	11,543	11,914	12,289	12,846	13,427
Four-Year Public	3,863	4,105	4,318	4,566	4,868	5,314	5,658	5,993	6,293	6,588	6,868	7,214	7,498	7,803	8,036	8,542
Four-Year Private	8,341	8,933	9,994	10,461	11,399	12,084	12,950	13,611	14,378	15,064	15,881	16,683	17,342	18,185	19,090	20,160

All data are unweighted averages, intended to reflect the average prices set by institutions.

SOURCE: Annual Survey of Colleges, The College Board, New York, NY.

TABLE 8a. Average Annual Tuition and Fees, Room and Board, and Total Fixed-Costs (Unweighted) for Undergraduates, by Institution Type, in *Constant Dollars*, 1986–1987 to 2001–2002

	Tuition and Fees																	
Sector	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	*10-yr change*	*% change*
Two-Year Public	1,016	1,096	1,173	1,185	1,264	1,455	1,375	1,457	1,495	1,607	1,649	1,677	1,675	1,683	1,726	1,807	352	24
Two-Year Private	6,041	6,206	6,633	6,460	6,505	6,527	6,880	7,324	7,385	7,500	7,621	8,100	8,188	8,158	8,364	8,590	2,063	32
Four-Year Public	2,009	2,176	2,222	2,295	2,382	2,662	2,815	2,951	3,051	3,149	3,216	3,338	3,410	3,443	3,413	3,586	924	35
Four-Year Private	8,804	9,092	9,899	9,904	10,327	10,633	11,128	11,410	11,793	12,095	12,480	12,963	13,292	13,594	13,833	14,456	3,823	36

	Room and Board																	
Sector	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	*10-yr change*	*% change*
Two-Year Public	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Two-Year Private	4,264	4,281	4,365	4,311	4,347	4,352	4,435	4,631	4,577	4,590	4,528	4,567	4,675	4,741	4,658	4,837	485	11
Four-Year Public	4,155	4,114	4,102	4,087	4,070	4,162	4,232	4,324	4,376	4,420	4,456	4,578	4,686	4,748	4,733	4,956	794	19
Four-Year Private	4,506	4,595	4,738	4,719	4,782	4,887	5,000	5,113	5,175	5,211	5,259	5,346	5,432	5,494	5,520	5,704	817	17

	Total Fixed-Costs																	
Sector	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	*10-yr change*	*% change*
Two-Year Public	1,016	1,096	1,173	1,185	1,264	1,455	1,375	1,457	1,495	1,607	1,649	1,677	1,675	1,683	1,726	1,807	352	24
Two-Year Private	10,305	10,487	10,998	10,771	10,853	10,879	11,314	11,955	11,962	12,090	12,150	12,668	12,863	12,899	13,023	13,427	2,548	23
Four-Year Public	6,164	6,290	6,324	6,383	6,452	6,825	7,046	7,275	7,427	7,569	7,672	7,917	8,095	8,191	8,147	8,542	1,717	25
Four-Year Private	13,310	13,688	14,637	14,624	15,109	15,519	16,128	16,523	16,968	17,307	17,739	18,308	18,724	19,088	19,353	20,160	4,641	30

All data are unweighted averages, intended to reflect the average prices set by institutions.

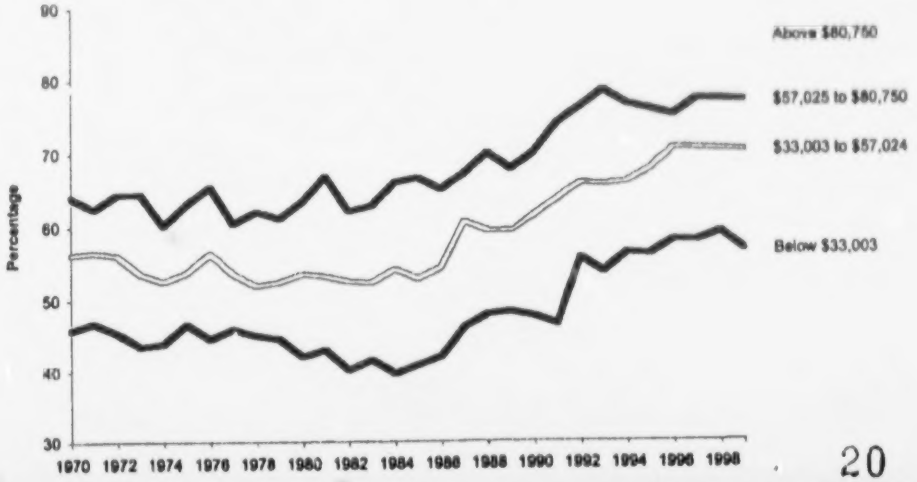
SOURCE: Annual Survey of Colleges, The College Board, New York, NY.

TABLE 9. College Participation Rates by Family Income Quartiles for Unmarried 18- to 24-Year-Old High School Graduates, 1970 to 1999

Year	Bottom Quartile	Second Quartile	Third Quartile	Highest Quartile
	Below $33,003	$33,003 to $57,024	$57,025 to $80,750	Above 80,750
1970	46	56	64	79
1971	47	57	62	77
1972	45	56	64	74
1973	44	54	65	72
1974	44	53	60	74
1975	47	54	63	75
1976	45	56	66	76
1977	46	54	60	76
1978	45	52	62	71
1979	45	52	61	67
1980	42	54	63	69
1981	43	53	67	69
1982	40	53	62	73
1983	42	52	63	74
1984	40	54	66	72
1985	41	53	67	76
1986	42	54	65	77
1987	46	61	67	79
1988	48	59	70	80
1989	48	59	68	79
1990	48	61	70	79
1991	47	64	74	83
1992	56	66	76	86
1993	54	66	79	89
1994	56	66	77	87
1995	56	68	76	90
1996	58	71	75	86
1997	58	71	77	89
1998	59	70	77	88
1999	57	70	77	86

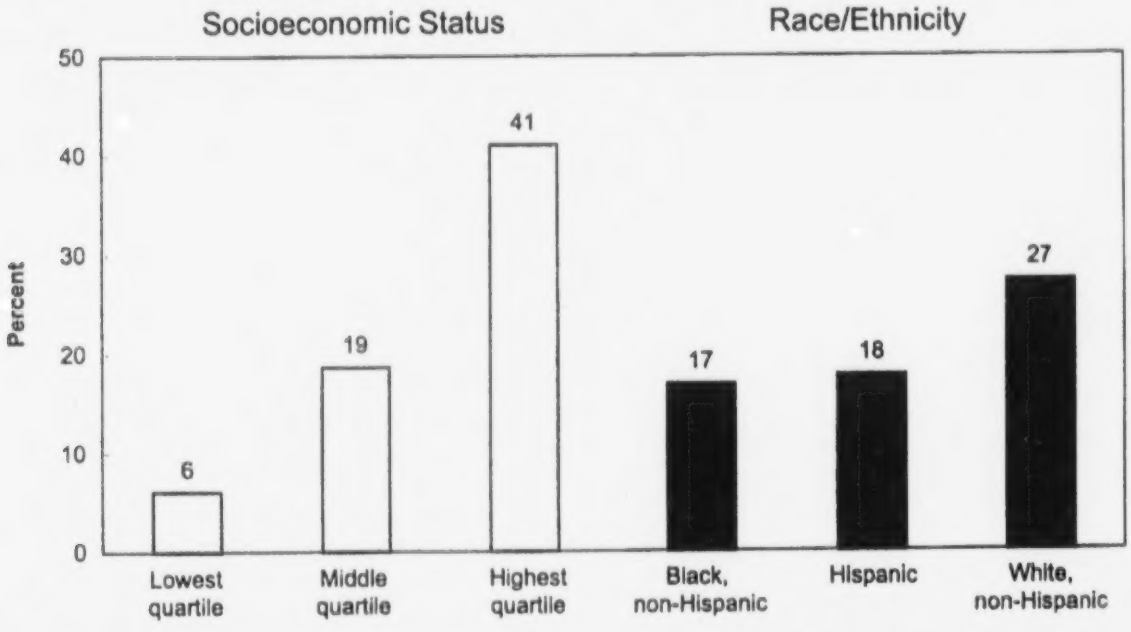
SOURCE: Tom Mortenson (2001). *Postsecondary Education Opportunity*, Oskaloosa, IA (www.postsecondary.org). Analysis based on U.S. Census Bureau data.

FIGURE 9. ***College Participation Rates for Unmarried 18- to 24-Year-Old High School Graduates, 1970 to 1999, by Family Income Quartile***



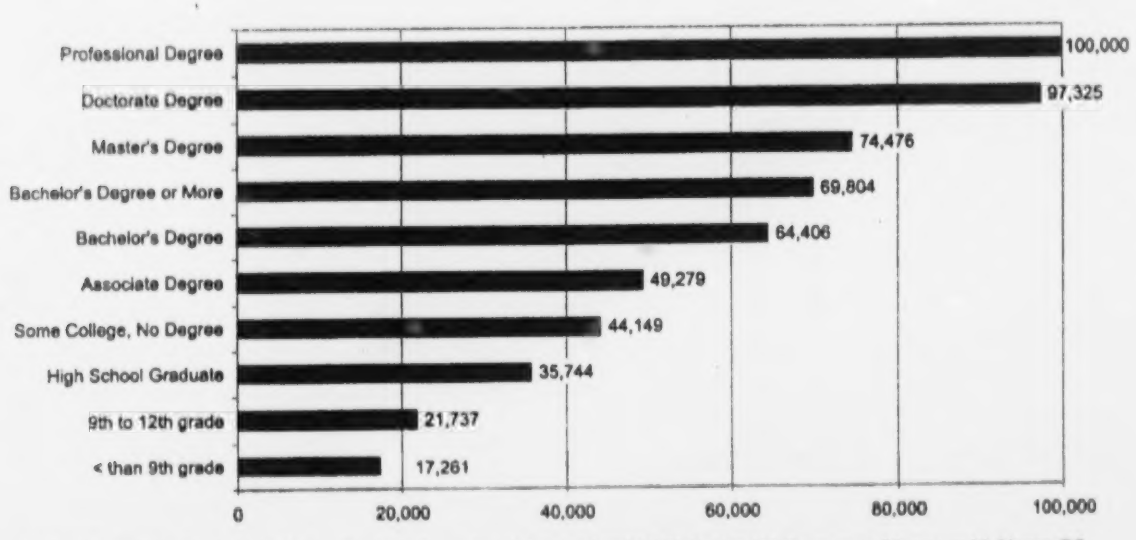
SOURCE: See Table 9 above.

FIGURE 10. *Percent of 1989 Beginning Postsecondary Students Who Received a Bachelor's Degree or Higher as of 1994, by Socioeconomic Status and Race/Ethnicity*



SOURCE: Descriptive Summary of 1989-90 *Beginning Postsecondary Students: 5 Years Later*. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, 1996), 34, Table 1.3.

FIGURE 11. *Median Annual Household Income, by Educational Attainment of Householder, 1999*



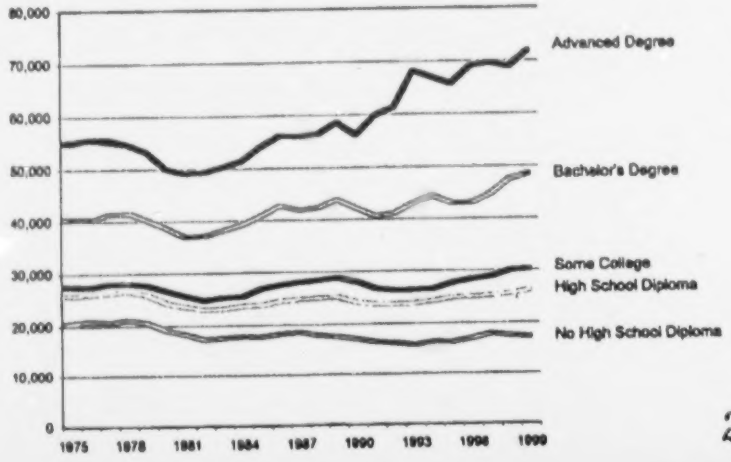
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau. March Current Population Survey. Income Statistics Branch/HHES Division. U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC.

TABLE 10. Average Income by Educational Attainment for Persons 18 Years Old and Over, 1975 to 1999 (Inflation Adjusted for 2001)

	Current Dollars						Constant Dollars					
Year	Total	No High School Diploma	High School Diploma	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Advanced Degree	Total	No High School Diploma	High School Diploma	Some College	Bachelor's Degree	Advanced Degree
1975	8,552	6,198	7,843	8,388	12,332	16,725	28,086	20,355	25,758	27,548	40,500	54,928
1976	9,180	6,720	8,393	8,813	13,033	17,911	28,511	20,871	26,067	27,371	40,477	55,627
1977	9,887	7,066	9,013	9,607	14,207	19,077	28,832	20,606	26,283	28,015	41,430	55,631
1978	10,812	7,759	9,834	10,357	15,291	20,173	29,294	21,022	26,644	28,061	41,429	54,657
1979	11,795	8,420	10,624	11,377	16,514	21,874	28,725	20,505	25,873	27,707	40,217	53,270
1980	12,665	8,845	11,314	12,409	18,075	23,308	27,163	18,970	24,265	26,614	38,766	49,989
1981	13,624	9,357	12,109	13,176	19,006	25,281	26,483	18,188	23,538	25,612	36,944	49,142
1982	14,351	9,387	12,560	13,503	20,272	26,915	26,284	17,193	23,004	24,731	37,129	49,296
1983	15,137	9,853	13,044	14,245	21,532	28,333	26,861	17,484	23,147	25,278	38,209	50,278
1984	16,083	10,384	13,893	14,936	23,072	30,192	27,363	17,667	23,637	25,411	39,254	51,367
1985	17,181	10,726	14,457	16,349	24,877	32,909	28,230	17,624	23,754	26,863	40,875	54,073
1986	18,149	11,203	15,120	17,073	26,511	34,787	29,265	18,065	24,381	27,530	42,749	56,094
1987	19,016	11,824	15,939	18,054	26,919	35,968	29,579	18,392	24,793	28,083	41,872	55,948
1988	20,060	11,889	16,750	19,066	28,344	37,724	29,981	17,769	25,034	28,495	42,361	56,380
1989	21,414	12,242	17,594	20,255	30,736	41,019	30,531	17,454	25,084	28,878	43,821	58,482
1990	21,793	12,582	17,820	20,694	31,112	41,458	29,480	17,020	24,105	27,993	42,086	56,081
1991	22,332	12,613	18,261	20,551	31,323	46,039	28,981	16,369	23,698	26,670	40,649	59,747
1992	23,227	12,809	18,737	20,867	32,629	48,652	29,257	16,134	23,601	26,284	41,099	61,282
1993	24,674	12,820	19,422	21,539	35,121	55,789	30,188	15,685	23,763	26,353	42,970	68,257
1994	25,852	13,697	20,248	22,226	37,224	56,105	30,826	16,332	24,144	26,502	44,386	66,899
1995	26,792	14,013	21,431	23,862	36,980	56,667	31,075	16,253	24,857	27,677	42,892	65,726
1996	28,106	15,011	22,154	25,181	38,112	61,317	31,671	16,915	24,964	28,375	42,946	69,094
1997	29,514	16,124	22,895	26,235	40,478	63,229	32,497	17,754	25,209	28,887	44,570	69,621
1998	30,928	16,053	23,594	27,566	43,782	63,473	33,563	17,421	25,604	29,915	47,512	68,881
1999	32,356	16,121	24,572	28,403	45,678	67,697	34,367	17,123	26,099	30,168	48,517	71,905

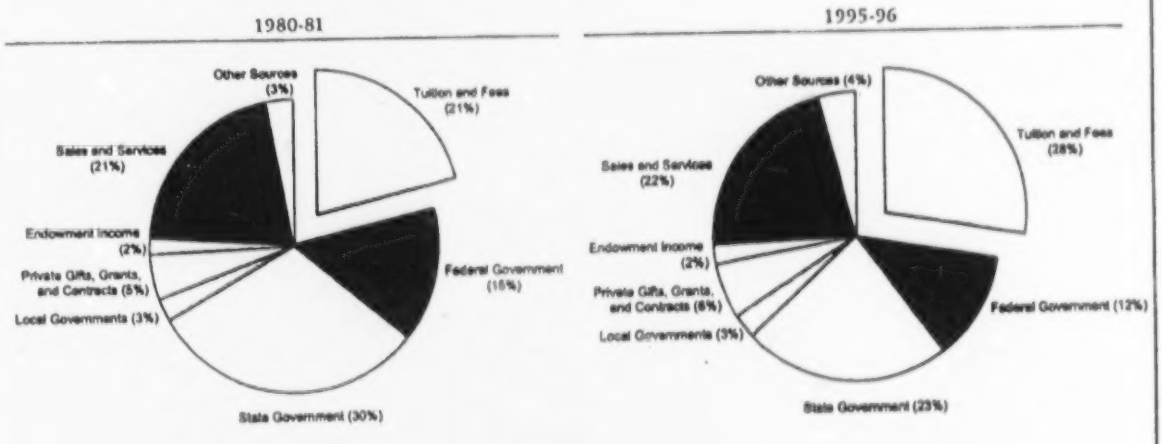
SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau Web site (www.census.gov/population/socdemo/education/table A-3).

FIGURE 12.
Income by Educational Attainment for Persons 18 Years Old and Over, 1975 to 1999 (Inflation Adjusted for 2001)



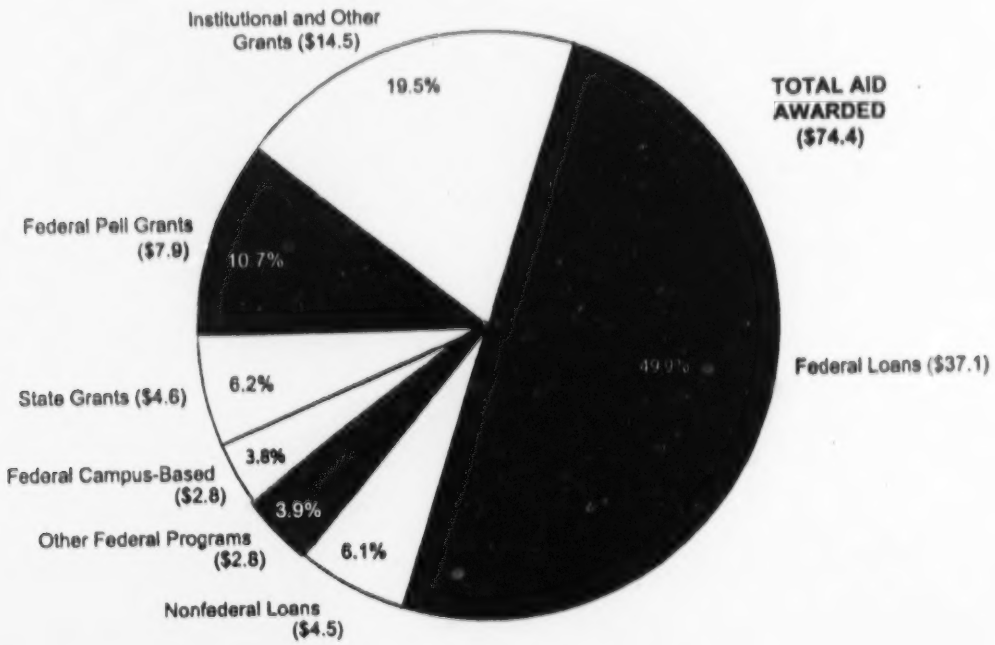
SOURCE: See Table 10 above.

FIGURE 13. *Current-Fund Revenues for Institutions of Higher Education, 1980-81 and 1995-96*



SOURCE: *Digest of Education Statistics 2000*, National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education, Table 327, page 358.

FIGURE 14. *Estimated Student Aid by Source for Academic Year 2000–2001 (Current Dollars in Billions)*



SOURCE: *Trends in Student Aid 2001*, The College Board, New York, NY.

FIGURE 15. *Distribution of Full-Time Undergraduates at Four-Year Institutions by Tuition and Fees Charged, 2001–2002*

SOURCE: Annual Survey of Colleges, The College Board, New York, NY.

Notes and Sources

Data Source and Analytical Details

Averages and rates of change described in this report are based on data reported by public and private nonprofit colleges and universities as part of the College Board's 2001–2002 Annual Survey of Colleges.

Data were collected on questionnaires distributed in October 2000, and subjected to intensive review and follow-up where necessary through the following spring and summer months. Institutions had until the third week of August 2001 to submit or revise their figures. To collect comparable price information, the survey asked institutions to provide tuition and fee data based on charges to most first-year, full-time students, based on a nine-month academic year of 30 semester hours or 45 quarter hours. If firm 2001–2002 figures were not yet established at the time the database was closed out in August, but a reliable institutional or systemwide forecast was available, projected data were used in the analysis.

Data from nearly 98 percent of the respondents (2,678 of 2,732) were examined as part of this year's analysis. Averages in particular cells, however, are based on smaller subsets of these data that meet the criteria for inclusion, in particular two consecutive years' worth of pricing data plus required enrollment-weighting data.

In developing averages and calculating rates of change for direct charges, we have produced both weighted and unweighted figures since weighting was first introduced in 1987. For estimated student expenditures in nonfixed budget components, we have produced only weighted averages since 1987.

Weights are applied differentially, depending on the data element being analyzed.

- Two sets of averages and rates of change are provided for "tuition and fees"— weighted (by total undergraduate enrollment) and unweighted.
- Two sets of averages and rates of change are provided for "resident room and board"—weighted (by the percentage of the total undergraduate enrollment living in college housing) and unweighted.
- One set of averages and no rates of change are provided for "estimated student expenditures in nonfixed budget components," weighted differentially:
  - "Books and supplies" (weighted by total undergraduate enrollment)
  - "Resident transportation" and "other resident costs" (weighted by the percentage of the total undergraduate enrollment that lives in college housing)
  - "Commuter room and board," "commuter transportation," and "other commuter costs" (weighted by the percentage of total undergraduate enrollment that commutes, reflecting the expenses of commuters not living at home with parents)

Note that the additional "out-of-state tuition" included in Table 3 (sample budgets) and Table 4 for public colleges reflects the mean charges reported by institutions, without the application of any weights. Some two-year public colleges also levy an additional out-of-district surcharge. Private institutions rarely levy nonresident surcharges.

Composition of the Sample

Table A describes the institutions that were included in this analysis, by sector.

- The first column reflects the number of institutions of each type and control that responded to the Annual Survey of Colleges in 2001 and met the Annual Survey of Colleges criteria for inclusion in the database.
- The second column represents the number and percentage of total institutions of each type and control that provided both two consecutive years' worth of tuition data and the full-time enrollment data required for weighting. The analyses are performed on the data from these institutions.
- The third column indicates the percentage and number of institutions that submitted "projected" (as distinct from "firm" or "actual") data at the time the analysis was performed.

Table A. Composition of Sample for Tuition and Fees (T&F) Analysis

	Total Survey Respondents	Number of Institutions Included in T&F Analysis	Institutions in Sample where T&F Are Projected (not firm)	
2-yr Public	919	696 (75.7%)	<1%	9 schools
2-yr Private	117	74 (63.3%)	<1%	1 school
4-yr Public	532	501 (94.2%)	<1%	1 school
4-yr Private	1,164	1,082 (93.0%)	<1%	11 schools

By way of illustration, in calculating the average tuition and fees for two-year public institutions, we used data from 696 of the 919 two-year public institutions (or about 76 percent). Within that sample of 696 institutions, less than 1 percent (i.e., nine schools) reported projected, rather than firm, data.

Similar tests are constructed for every data cell in order to test whether there are sufficient observations to support analysis. With the single exception of books and supplies, which draws a response rate comparable to tuition and fees, the response rates to other fields, including resident room and board, are lower.

Thus, the samples we construct for regional subsets are lower yet. In some regional subsets, the number of usable observations in some budget components is so low that we either do not publish the averages or classify them as marginal.

Please note that the foregoing discussion applies only to the question of how many institutions are included in the pricing analysis (averages and rates of change), not to the number of institutions whose data the College Board publishes in The *College Cost & Financial Aid Handbook*. In the *Handbook*, entries for individual institutions responding to the Annual Survey indicate whether the tuition figures are current, projected, or prior year data. The 2002 edition of the *Handbook* was published in August 2001.

Longitudinal Data

In Table 5, tuition averages from years prior to 1986-87 are extracted from the National Center for Education Statistics' Integrated Postsecondary Education Database System (IPEDS). The two data sets, IPEDS and the College Board's Annual Survey, track very closely.

Inflation Adjustment

The Consumer Price Index for all urban dwellers (the CPI-U) is used to adjust for inflation. Updated CPI data are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Web site (http://stats.bls.gov/cpihome.htm). The academic base year 2000–2001 was extrapolated from the current CPI data and is inclusive of July 2001 to June 2002 (estimated).

Formula for Constant Dollar Conversion:

$$\text{CONSTANT (base year) Dollars} = \text{CURRENT year dollars} \times \frac{\text{CPI for the base year}}{\text{CPI for the current year}}$$

Table B provides academic and calendar year CPI data. The factor column provides the user with a multiplication factor equal to that of CPI (base year) divided by CPI (current year), as illustrated in the right-hand side of the above equation. A simple multiplication of a current year figure by the associated factor will yield a constant-dollar result.

Table B. Consumer Price Index (1982-84 = 100)

Academic Year			Calendar Year		
Year	CPI	Factor	Year	CPI	Factor
1991-92	138.2	1.2843	1991	136.2	1.2978
1992-93	142.5	1.2454	1992	140.3	1.2596
1993-94	146.2	1.2140	1993	144.5	1.2235
1994-95	150.4	1.1801	1994	148.2	1.1924
1995-96	154.5	1.1489	1995	152.4	1.1599
1996-97	158.9	1.1170	1996	156.9	1.1268
1997-98	161.7	1.0974	1997	160.5	1.1011
1998-99	164.4	1.0797	1998	162.9	1.0852
1999-00	169.1	1.0497	1999	166.4	1.0622
2000-01	175.1	1.0138	2000	172.2	1.0265
2001-02	177.5	1.0000	2001	176.7	1.0000

Trends in College Pricing

This report provides the most recent and complete statistics available on pricing of U.S. public and private nonprofit postsecondary institutions. Based on the College Board's Annual Survey of Colleges, data presented in this publication cover tuition and fees, room and board, and other costs associated with going to college.

Defining Terms

According to the National Commission on the Cost of Higher Education, defining "cost," "price," and "subsidy" is critical to clarifying the issues in financing postsecondary education.

- **Costs** refer to the expenditures associated with delivering instruction, including physical plant and salaries.
- **Prices** are the expenses that students and parents face. Published price is the price institutions charge for tuition and fees as well as room and board in the case of students residing on campus. A full student expense budget also includes books, supplies, and transportation. Net price is what the student and/or family must cover after financial aid awards are subtracted.
- **General subsidies** make it possible for institutions to charge less than the actual costs of instruction. State, federal, and local appropriations, as well as private philanthropy, reduce the prices faced by all students—whether or not they receive financial aid.

This report provides the published prices facing students and parents. It does not include estimates of average net price. However, we refer readers to the companion publication, *Trends in Student Aid 2001*, for data on the grant, loan, and work-study funds available to help families cover the expenses of college attendance. This report also does not focus on the underlying costs of instruction or subsidies to institutions.

The College Board

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